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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 24TH, 1881

NUMBER 36

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Run do Marquez d'Aurat JOHN C. WHITE, Chargé d'Affaire. ERITISH LEGATION.—No. 125, A., Larangeiras. EDWIN CORBETT,

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's Rooms in the City, No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd flo SAILORS MISSION —163 Rus da Saude: 3rd floor. vices at 11 a. m. every Sunday. FRANCIS CURRAN, Missiona

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

One of the great obstacles in the way of a permanent industrial development in this country-and we propose to speak plainlyis the lack of individual independence and enterprise. This serious defect is one which has grown out of a long series of adminis-trative errors, and is to-day gaining so strong a hold upon the country that it promises to defeat not only the development desired, but to strangle the development already secured. That this statement is perfectly just let us take up any industry that our Brazilian friends may choose to name.

First and foremost among all the industries of the country is that of coffee production. This great industry is so well adapted to the soil and climate of Brazil that it has attained a magnitude far beyond that of any other country in the world. Year after year it has steadily grown in area, and the reputation of its product has gone out through the world in almost as great a proportion. Apparently it lacks no single element which can contribute to the successful development of a great industry-but is this really the case? Some months since we visited the municipality of S. Fidelis, in the valley of the Parahyba, where the late minister of agriculture found coffee production dying out through the ravages of some mysterious dis-We had derived an impression from the accounts given of this coffee-plant diseas that it was a new one, and that efforts were to be made to prevent its spreading into other municipalities. The real facts of the case were, however, that this disease had existed in S. Fidelis for some twelve or fourteen years, and that no efforts whatever had been made to suppress it. From small beginnings in the municipality the disease had heen gradually spreading in all directionssoutherly into the fertile municipality of Santa Maria Magdalena, northerly into that of S. Antonio de Padua, westerly into the famous coffee-producing district of Cantagallo. In response to our inquiries we were told that it was the business of the government to study and check the disease because the public treasury derived a large revenue from it. We could not find two persons who agreed as to the peculiarities of the discase, nor could we hear of one single person who had made an effort to destroy it, The simple remedies used by Truit-growers to protect their trees, such as lime, salt, tobacco, or carbolic acid washes, had never been thought of-nor was any one disposed to employ them. Everyone was waiting for the government to do something-either to study and destroy the disease, or to substitute a sugar usine, with guarantee of interest, to the dying coffee industry. And in the meantime the once highly productive coffee orchards of S. Fidelis have become a thing of the past, and the planters are patiently waiting

This illustration-and it is but one among the many-proves the fatal lack of individual enterprise even in the most flourishing industry of the country. Who knows but what it would have been possible to have stamped out this disease twelve years ago by the simple application of an inexpensive

for the government to set them up in some

other kind of business.

wash? And yet, no one seems even to have thought of such a thing. A few simple experiments might have saved this industry to the municipality, and added incalculably to its wealth. As it is, the fatal policy of waiting upon government aid has destroyed the industry, and impoverished the planters; and still further, it has even prevented the substitution of another industry.

In another sense, this same mistaken policy is bringing a crisis upon the coffee industry which promises to end in serious What planter knows that loss and disaster. there is nearly three-quarters of a million bags of coftee accumulated at Havre, that there is an aggregate of 1,873,000 bags in the principal ports of Europe, and that the consuming markets of the world are actually glutted? And yet the area of production is being steadily increased, the cost of production tends upward, and there is no improvement in quality. Notwithstand-ing an increased export the planters find themselves with an enormous stock on hand and so they come to the government for assistance in introducing their product to new consuming markets. In the face of over-production and glutted markets they are personally helpless, and like children seek for paternal aid and counsel.

We do not speak of these things with any spirit of unfriendliness. The evil-and it is serious one-is the legitimate outgrowth of that policy which centres so much power in the ministerial departments of the government. The powers which should be delegated to the provinces, and the little matters of local administration which should be left to the municipalities and parishes, are all centered here in Rio de Janeiro. No one can come or go without seeing and feeling the influence and power of the imperial government. And so the people have been compelled to come to the government for everything, and have very naturally been led to expect corresponding assistance and protection in all their needs. Instead of studying the plant diseases and insect plagues which afflict his industry, the planter turns to the minister for help, and actually sees himself impoverished and ruined in the wait-When over-production occurs, instead of turning his attention to other products, or improving the quality and decreasing the cost of his product, he helplessly turns to the government for succor. It is needless to argue that all this is radically and dangerously

wrong In another industry-and one which contains within it the promise of great wealth to Brazil—this very same error is producing the same if not worse results. The area of lands suitable for sugar production is very large, and their location with respect to market and transportation facilities is everything that can be desired. Still further, the industry responds quickly and bountifully to every encouragement. In some localities the cane-fields are almost inexhaustible—as on the Amazon and at Campos where single plantings have continued productive from twenty-five to thirty years. And yet, this bane of government aid is creeping in upon the industry and is actually proving an obstacle to its freest and fullest development. of diversified industries. The fact is un-

In a recent visit to the sugar district of Campos we found a degree of development which will compare favorably with any sugarproducing locality in the world. The lands are of rare fertility and are well cultivated. The sugar mills are large and well arranged, and the facilities for transportation are unsurpassed. Notwithstanding all this, however, the signs of decay are beginning to appear, and the aid of the government is invoked. And why? Simply because the original spirit of private enterprise is dying out, and the community has weakened under the injudicious grants of aid from the public treasury. There is not one single insurmountable obstacle to the successful and highly profitable development of this industry in the eastern municipalities of this province, of which Campos is the centre. And yet the unwise grants of interest guarantees to central usines in various localities, and the promise of similar favors to others, has placed the private establishments under such unjust disadvantages that their proprietors are either discouraged, or are hopelessly fighting against an unequal competition. Sugar-planting at Campos is not a new in-dustry, and therefore a grant of public aid at this time is nothing else than a fatal discrimination against the many who have nothing but private capital and good management to depend upon. One guaranteed central usine in any locality is sufficient to ruin every private establishment in its neighborhood, and to send their proprietors up to the department of agriculture begging for aid. And this is just what is transpiring not only about Campos, but throughout the whole empirc. It may be accepted as an economic axiom that the discriminating bestowal of public aid upon any industry invariably weakens and destroys all private enterprise in connection with it.

If now our Brazilian friends will examine any and every other industry established here, they will find, almost without exception, this very same state of things-this same weakening of private enterprise, this same growing dependence upon public aid, this same parasitic theory of government protection and encouragement. Privileges are being granted every where, but yet never beyond a small percentage of the demand. When the planters of Pernambuco and Paraná decide to try wheat-raising, they wait for the government to send them the seed; when the stock-raising industry of Pará fails, the people ask for a subsidy for supplying the markets with becf; when the sugarcane fields of Pernambuco die from disease, the planters appeal for aid and the government sends them commissions and new cane cuttings; when the Quissama usine finds that its capital and interest guarantee are insufficient to produce the desired profit they ask the government for an increase, and get it; when the artificial wine factory of the Rua do Passeio finds that it has not a sufficient control of the market for its spurious productions, it asks for more protection, and gets it; -and so on through a long and varied list.

It is needless to repeat what is so often said in regard to the influence and necessity

not only possess such diversity of industries, but also that they should have a healthy and substantial development. And to this may be added that there can be no such thing as healthy, substantial development without self-creating, self-regulating, self-supporting private enterprise. It is rare indeed that an industry can be built up with outside artificial aid so that it can stand alone; and it is even more rare that sound business habits can be built up under a system of guaranteed profits. It is inev itably fatal to any industry to be propped, and bolstered, and fed in this way; it is destructive to sound enterprise and demoralizing to private character.

MINING TAXATION.

In view of the early meeting of the General Assembly, and of the interests involved on the part of many mining enterprises throughout the country, we beg leave to call the attention of the government to a few considerations on the subject of mining. Although there is an abundance of mineral wealth throughout Brazil, and a promise that it will some day add greatly to the material development of the country, it is rarely found under conditions which render it highly remunerative. A proof of this is secn in the extremely small percentage of paying mines among those opened. The simple fact that gold is found over a very large area is not a proof that a paying mine can be located at hap-hazard, nor that every superficial promise will result successfully If this had been the case there would now be fewer abandoned mines in Minas Geraes, and a successful company or so in almost every municipality. In truth, the rare occurrence of mineral deposits of a paying character, the inaccessibility of the mines. the costs of labor, transportation and administration, coupled with the innumerable taxes of every description levied upon the industry, are all fatal to any successful prosecution of mining except under very rare and exceptional conditions.

During the coming session of the General Assembly it is very likely that this question will receive some attention, especially in connection with the new mining law soon to be promulgated. It is desirable, therefore, that careful consideration should be given to the needs of this industry. Under present conditions, the laws and regulations affecting mining operations are not at all favorable, and we regret to say the new law offers little or no relief. Besides the general import taxes on machinery and materials, the companies are subject to provincial import duties, toll-road taxes, labor imposts, machinery imposts (2\$000 per head of stamps) and all the various general and provincial taxes on their business operations. on the product of their mines they are subject to general and provincial export taxes, and to whatever imposts the province may see fit to impose. These taxes are subject to constant changes, and are always a source of anxiety and risk to the companies. At first the province of Minas Geraes levied an impost of 4 per cent., on the gross product of her gold mines, the object of course being the prosperous Morro Velho mine. Then in concession to the vigorous protests made, this tax was changed to 4 per cent. on the net proceeds, the companies being subject to official, arbitrary and excessive valuations. Notwithstanding various decisions on the part of the general government this impost has been continued and enforced. During the last session of the provincial assembly an attempt was made to levy an impost of a per cent., on the gross product, but this was finally reduced to 1 per cent., on an official valuation of 900 reis per gramme, or 3\$248 What changes will be made at per oitava.

iversally recognized that every nation should the next session no one can tell, but it is certain that the feeling of hostility to the English companies will lead to nothing more liberal.

> Under such conditions it would seem urgently necessary that the national assembly should take some decisive step toward secur ing just and liberal protection for these companies. The laws governing mining operations should be framed on the most liberal basis possible, in order that the industry may have a greater degree of administrative liberty and be less subject to official supervision. Then the industry should be secured against this present system of duplicated and arbitrary taxation. There should be an end to this imposition of double import and export taxes, and to the unjust imposition of excessive provincial imposts. No reputable company - and we can speak unreservedly the foreign 'companies-will make one single objection to paying their share of public taxation; even more, they will pay liberally. As a rule, mining operations are carried on in places where there is little security for life and property, and they have nced therefore of more protection than the better organized communities. For all this they are willing to pay well, but they want the value of their money in every respect.

In dealing with this industry on a more liberal basis than is now done, the government should remember that such a policy must and will prove highly beneficial to itself. Every obstacle simply restricts the development of the industry, shuts off the creation of wealth, and the consequent revenue which it will afford. The great majority of Brazilian mines can be worked only under cheap and economical administration; under the present laws in Minas Geraes they can not work at all. It is not only just therefore that all these excessive burdens should be removed, but it is a matter of high policy. In mining, as in every other industry or occupation, excessive taxation simply defeats itself. It imposes hardships which can not be endured, and derives no adequate compensation for the effort.

From The Anti-Slavery Reporter, London, November 16. SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS.

The Slave-trade Papers, so long promised to be laid before parliament, and which even now do not reach to the end of last year, have at length been published.

From these papers we shall make extracts from time to time, as we find space, for there is a mass of matter in this bulky volume that must be of great value to all who feel any interest in the anti-slavery cause.

nrazii..

The public interest lately manifested on the occasion of the visit to Europe of Senhor Nabuco, led us at once to turn to the dispatches, with their enclosures, received from the British minister, Mr.: Ford, and also from Mr. Ricketts, Her Majesty's consul at Rio de Janeiro.

In these enclosures are found the speech of the United States minister (Mr. Hilliard). at a banquet given to him by the Anti-Slavery Society of Brazil. The noble sentiments contained in this speech, and in his letter to Sculior Nabuco, in acknowledgment of the manifesto of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, must find an echo in the breast of every true Englishman, and it is with a feeling of lumiliation that we note the tone of covert censure on Mr. Hilliard that is conveyed in the letter of the British minister to Earl Granville in reference thereto. Now, we hold that the United States minister was strictly within the sphere of his duty in offering on that appropriate occasion his friendly advice, founded on the political and social experience of his country, to the Brazilian government and people, even at the risk of offending a junta of slave-owners.

But whatever may be said against the vercise of these free opinions by an American minister, in no degree can apply to the representative of England. As we have often asserted, without contradiction, ninetenths of the slave population of Cuba are, if not themselves the offspring of slaves, feloniously imported in violation of the treaties with England. This, it is perfectly well known, is largely-if not equally-the case in Brazil; and as a consequence, there devolves on any British minister not merely the right but the duty of pressing for the acceleration of a process of emancipation, which, as Mr. Ford truly points out, will require half a century for its full completion.

We cannot but contrast the laissez faire tone of Mr. Ford with so much that we read in this volume of a real and a vital antagonism to slavery in the diplomatic and consular correspondence of Her Majesty's representatives in the Eastern World.

Had some portion of the same spirit heen ever present with Her Majesty's ministers in Brazil, we should not have had so long to witness the scandal of Englishmen holding slaves in Brazil, or of an English mail com pany becoming the carriers for an internal slave-trade between the northern and southern provinces of that empire.

When we remember that more than three million pounds sterling* were paid in 1815, 1820, and 1821 to Portugal as a compensation for such losses as were assumed to arise from renouncing the slave-trade to Brazil, and that the greater part of its slave population owes its present existence to the long and continuous violation of this compact, we must emphatically repeat that slavery in Brazil is not merely a "domestic" question, but is one which England, in virtue of the most sole nn treaties, is bound to press on the government of Brazil for its early abolition.

* Report on Slave-trade Treaties, 1853.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

On the evening of the 17th instant the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, had audience of His Majesty, the Emperor, at the palace of São Christovão. In presenting his credentials, Mr. Osborn addressed His Majesty as follows:

Sire,

In placing in Your Majesty's hands the letter of His Excellency, the President of the United States, which accredits me as envoy extraordinary and minister plon'ipotentiary to the court of Your Imperial Majesty, it seems to me that it will not be out of place to state that I shall best comply with the instructions of my covernment and the the instructions of my government and the dictates of my own heart by endeavoring as arctates of my own heart by endeavoring as-siduously and constantly to preserve and, if possible, to strengthen the friendly relations which have so long and so happily united our respective countries. The elevated spirit of justice which has always characterized the proceedings of Your Majesty's government with civilized nations, and especially with the United States, is a sufficient guarantee that I can rely on its cordial co-operation in the task I have before me.

It is highly agreeable to me to assure Your Majesty that the remembrance of the visit made us is still alive in the minds of vou you inside us still alive in the minds of inilions of my countrymen whose hearts you so well knew how to captivate, and in their name I wish that Your Majesty may live long and in the enjoy ment of perfect health to render your people prosperous and

His Excellency, the President, specially charged me to assure Your Majesty that he preserves lively recollections of his short agreeable relations with Your Majesty, and that he esteems your friendship in

At the conclusion of Mr. Osborn's address, His Majesty the Emperor replied as follows:

I heartily thank my great and good friend the President of the United States for this new proof of his sentiments toward me.

The lively recollections of my visit to your country where I was so cordially received are another proof of sympathy to which I hope, Mr. Minister, you will always correspond during your mission, endeavoring to develop the relations which happily exist between our nations.

PANAMA CANAL TROUBLES:

After a great deal of work and any amount of noise the canal company have finished a machine shop here—a moderate sized building, partly wood and partly brick. The upper part will be used for quarters for the men. An expert has estimated that it has cost \$1,000 more than it would have done if

n in a sort sproto more than to work have done in put up by skilful workmen. Sickness still continues here, natives and negroes suffering. In Pauana another of the four sisters of charity who came out a month ago to nurse the sick for the canal company, has filed of yellow fever, and a third is down with it. The foreign hospital here has 72 patients at last advices, including 11 cauni officers. Last week there were five deaths of yetlow fever in the same—all Frenchmen—and another was dying. There have also been a number of deaths in the charity hospital there. This month is usually one of the worst of the year—when the southerly breezes come the death-rate at once in creases. At last even M. de Lesseps has admitted that there has been yellow fever here on the isthmus. He made the statement at a meeting of the Geo-

graphical Society in Paris, as we learn.

Panama Canal shares in August were quoted in Paris at 522.50 to 530 francs per share, in fact being at a premium. "It is wonderful how they do it, at a preuitin. "It is wonderful how they do it, yet they do," and there were large sales at the figures named.—Aspinwall Correspondence, New York World.

AMERICAN PROVISION EXPORTS.

The following return of the imports of hog and dairy products from America has just been issued by the Liverpool Provision Trade Association. The year covered is from October 1, 1880, to September 30, 1881.

HOG PRODUCTS.

articles,	total.	weight. lbs.	Average price.	Total
Ilacon, bas		283,176,208	*45\$ od	£5,688,807
Hams, bas	130,780	65,917,656	*47 0	1,383,093
Shoulders, bxs	26,000	13,104,000	*31 0	181,350
Lard, Ics		66,861,760	*53 0	1,581,997
Pork (pkd) bbls		9,530,200	t72 6	173,823
Coarse meats and			•	-739
sundries, estim-				

Total. ...1,008,582 438,649,824 DAIRY PRODUCTS Choese, bxs....2,166,250 121,310,000 *56
Butter, pkgs.... 305,327 25,572,890 *90

Total. . . . 2, 531, 577 146,882,890 €4,060,230 Beef (pkld) ics.. 31,059 9,441,936 \$958 od BEEF (PICKLED.

 Total neit weight, lbs.
 594,974,650

 Total gross weight, tons.
 331,438

 Total value.
 £13,316,830

Per cwt. | Per bbl. Per tierc

A NEW THING IN ELECTRICITY,

Telegraphic drawing is one of the latest and most interesting products of the science. At the recent Electrical Exposition in Paris, the drawing of an officer of the French grenadier gnards was transother of the French genature guards was trans-mitted a considerable distance by the ordinary tel-egraph wires. The original sketch was done in dotted lines with metallic ink. Every time the pointer tunched one of these dots the electric curpointer (unched one of these dots, the electric cir-rent was closed and the mark reproduced at the other end of the wire. In this way the drawing was so exactly copied that the original draughtsman was malled to distinguish between his drawing and the copy thus taken.

THE AMERICAN COCOANUT TRADE.

Some time last year a special commissioner from one one of the little nationalities of Central America went to Oslawa, Canada, and induced ard Tilley, minister of finance, to ask parliament to reduce the daty on cocoanuts from \$1 to 50 cents per 100 muls. It now lurns out that the entire cocoanul trade of the United States and Canada is per 100 nuls. handled by a few firms; that one of them handled 5,000,000 of the 25,000,000 nuts that come into the two countries, and that they recently combined toer to put up the price, the fruit selling in Montreal at \$7 per 100, on the 1st ult.

THE acting consnit of the United States at Vera Cruz gives a good idea of the growth of eoffee production in Mexico by informing the New Orleans

Democrat, as follows: "In 1869, when I look
charge of the consulship there, the value of the coffee shipped to this country (United States) amount-ed to \$671 for the year ending December 30; whereas fur this year the value of the eoffee shipped to this country will amount to but little short of

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The expenditures on government account in the Blumenay colony in the month of July amounted to 26,958\$736.

The Pernambuco market received 323,656 hn of sugar and 10,527 sacks of cotton during the month of November.

—A gang of robbers is patrolling the country ahout Gayana, province of Pernambuco. There is security neither for life nor property.

The Rio Grande chief of police has sent to soldiers to Albardão to assist the local authorities in capturing the bandits who recently murdered a whole family.

-The dead body of Francisco de Paula Cavalcal Wninlerley Lins was found in the road at Porto de Gallinhas, near Pernambuco, on the 3rd inst. He had been shot through the head from ar ambush.

-The specialist, Mr. Wentworth, employed to examine the Rio Grande bar, has informed the com-mercial association of that city that the use of dynamite will not give good results, owing to the great extension of the two bars.

An assassination took place recently near Campinas on the plant don of Sr. Sumpaio Peixoto. A slave kille a another with a hoe while on the way the field, and thru wounded the overseer with a knife. He was finally secured.

Two slaves recently ran away from their master at Ubatuba, São Paulo. One was drowned in swimming a river, the other arrived safely at Santos on the 15th lists, where he at once surrendered himself to the police. He claims to have 600\$ in savings deposited for his freedom.

-The provincial government of Minas Gernes has purchased a painting entitled "Conjuração Mineira," recently exhibited here, for the sum of 14,000\$. The fortunate artist is Leopoldino Joaquim de Faria, and the thrice fortunate porvince is borrowing money to meet this and other no less patriotic expenditures.

-The November receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses were as follows:

Porto Alegre..... 174,428\$300

 Rio Grande
 135,770
 533

 Uruguayana
 29,596
 145

 Pelotas, mesa de rendas
 34,186
 087

Another murder-a double one-look place near Cantagallo on the 6th inst. A Portugi named Antonio José de Souza had a quarrel with his mistress Maria Jusé, a Ireed-woman. He finally struck her, when she drew a knife and stabbed him through one of his lungs. He then drew his knife and stabbed her in the arm and through the lungs. Both died within half an hour.

-In relating the death of a man at Rochas, parish of Carmo da Escaramuça, Minas Geraes, from the effects of a rattlesnake's hite, the Monitor Sul-Mincito says that the number of rattlesnakes in that place is incredible. In one hurnt clearing 47 dead snakes of this species were found, a capim field of 12 square bruques produced 7, and in a half-alqueine cornfield 66 were killed. No time should be lost in introducing the use of permanganate of potassa in this place.

-A strange death took place in the port of Rio Grande on the 6th inst. The British bgn. Cygnet had been waiting five months for an opportunity cross the bar, the vessel requiring 141/2 palmos. the 6th inst. the signal of that depth on the bar was given, and preparations were at once made for crossing. The cables were hardly secured to the towboat, however, before the water fell to 14 palmos, and the crossing could not be effected. This disappointment so affected the master, Capt. R. Thomas that he died instantly.

-Provincial law No. 2819, of October 24, prov ince of Minas Geraes, relates to the introduction of colonists. It grants a loan subsidy to agriculturists on the following conditions: 1, the subsidy shall be on the following consultions: 1, the statesty saint on expenses from native country to their destination; 2, the transportation expenses shall not exceed 130\text{\$^4\$} to 200\text{\$^6\$} per capita; 3, no planter will be entitled to subsidies for more than 25 colonists; 4, the subsidies shall be paid back to the province on or before the expiration of five years. The government reserves the right of ins-pection. The same law authorizes the payment of subsidies to John Petty & Co., of Rio de Janeiro, for the introduction of colonists from the Azore for the introduction of colonists from the Azores and Canaries on the following conditions: 1, the subsidy will be 20\\$ per capita for colonists over 14 years of age, and 10\\$ per capita for those between 8 and 14 years; 2, the number to be introduced under this law shall not exceed 12,000, the period for in troduction being three years; 3, the subsidy will be paid only on presentation of authenticated copy of contract between the colonist and planter, and ontract between the colonist and planter, will be in 6 per cent. apolices of the provincial debt In both cases the government will recognize only those contracts made under the law of locação de services drawn in conformily with existing statutes.

-Steps have been taken to establish an engineering club in São Paulo.

-The November receipts of the Alagôas custom house amounted to 69,666\$901.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro pro-poses to aid in the construction of a theatre in Nitherhoy to the extent of 10,000%.

-We are glad to know that every precaution has been taken in São Paulo against a spread of small pox. The cases before reported, except one, are recovering, and thus far there have been no new

-Our Paulista colleagues are not all satisfied with the new prerogative assumed by the government in the deportation of obnoxious persons. matter they certainly show more good judgment than the morning press of this city.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The November receipts of the Barão de Araru ama railway were 16,612\$060.

-The Opinião Liberal of Compinas, São Paulo says that 26 kilometers of the S. Carlos de Pinhal railway are alrendy under construction.

-The São Paulo railway has asked permission from the imperial government to add 50 wagor its rolling stock in view of the increased traffic.

-The September receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 131,595\$160, and the expenditures to 66,834\$310, leaving a surplus of 64,760\$850. The total surplus for the quarter, July to September-was 126,976\$133.

-The work of construction has been inaugurated on the "Barra Mansa a Minas" railway. The road will have an extension of 50 kilometers, and will he built under a concession from the province o

--- At a general assembly of the Carris Urhanos hareholders on the 15th inst, it was decided to submit proposals for the construction of the proposed transway to Copacabana. A committee of five ras appointed to carry on negotiations, at the head of which is the Conde de Mattoz nhos.

-The Provincia, of São Paulo, of the 14th inst., charges that the station-masters on the Paulista railway are in the habit of exacting 20 rcis per arroba for dispatching coffee. It would seem that coffee is already taxed beyond all justice, and an illegal extortion of this character is one which should not be permitted for a moment. A station-master exacting a tax of this description should be discharged immediately.

-With the 1st of January the daily express between this city and São Paulo will arrive and depart at the following hours:

Upward Express. Leaves Rio at 5;00 a, m.; Arrives at São Paulo 6;00 p. m.

Downward Express. Leaves São Paulo 6;00 a. m.; Arrives at Rio 7;12 p. m.

The Leopoldina and Pian railways of eastern Minas have organized a consolidation company un der the designation of "Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro de Léste de Minas Geraes." The Guarantees ol interest by the province of Minas is 7 per cent. on a total capital of 50,000,000\$, for which the imperial government is now asked to be come security. In other words the imperon-ment is asked to become security for an In other words the imperial governguarantee of 3,500,000\$.

—The sealed proposals for the construction of the Espirito Santo railway, from Victoria to Natividade, were opened on the 16th inst. The following are

-Waring Brothers, London; agree to construct the road in three years; ask 6 per cent. guarantee, 70 years privilege; capital fixed.

2.—Visconde de Argozello and Luiz de Malafaia;

time 4 years; guarantee 51/2 per cent, gold; ca-

Faria, Cunha & Co.; time 39 months; guarautee 6 per cent. currency, or 5 per cent. gold; capital fixed.

Domingos Loureiro da Cruz and Martiniano de Aranjo Padilha; time 32 months; guarantee 6 per cent.; capital fixed.

José Mendes de Oliveira Castro, R. dos G. Bonjean, und Guilherme José Costa Vianna time 30 months; guarantee, 6 per cent.; capita fixed

-Luiz Augusto Ferreira de Almeida, Frederico Augusto Schmidt and João Lourenço Fern Aguiar; time 31/2 years; gunrantee 6 per cent.;

Furquim Joppert & Co., and João Feliciano Pedroso da Costa Ferreira, C. E.; time 4 years; guarantee 5 15/16 per cent.; capital fixed.

—Dr. Carlos Theodoro de Bustamante; time 30

months; guarantee 5½ per cent.

-Reed, Brown & Co.; time 3½ years; guarantee 6 per cent.; capital fixed.

The government will awant the proposals deposited at the loreign legations before making any choice,

-The November receipts of the Carangola vailunted to 45,255\$340.

—Nearly all the São Paulo railways have adopted the practice of selling "return" tickets.

-The excursion tickets on the Dom Pedro II railway for exhibition visitors are good only for ten days, excepting those issued during the last ten days of the exhibition which are not valid beyond the day after the closing. The tickets issued are for 1st-class passengers, and are allowed an abate ment of 50 per cent.

—The minister of agriculture has declined to grant concessions to Boffer Lino and Alfredu Sil-veira da Motta for a railway from Paranagua to the Sete Onedas on the Rio Paraná, and to Harben & for surveys and preference for a line from Barn do Pirahy or Sta, Isabel do Rio Preto to some point in the province of Goyaz or Matto Grosso

-A system of lighting railroad cars with gas has been tried on the Baltic railway. The gas is made on the cars by the action of sulphuric acid and zinc, the resulting hydrogen being carburetted by being passed through naphtha vapor. It is said that the gas has very little odor, that its fiaine is bright, white and constant, and that it is cheaper and gives better results than stearine candles.—Engineering

From The Grocer, New York, October 1. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

ECUADOR.

Coffee culture in Ecuador has hitherto been suh ordinate to the cultivation of cocoa, because of all the products of this equatorial region the latter thrives best and gives the most profitable returns for the outlay of capital and labor, and the time spent on it. While Ecnador in a good crop year is spent on it. While Ecnador in a good crop year is able to famish 10,000 tons of coffee, its average cocoa yield is 15,000 tons. It is indeed the greatest cocoa producing country, and the size of its crop affects the price of this article more than anything else The quality of Ecuador coffee is very similar to Colombian and Western Venezuelan sorts, and is

equally appreciated.

Since the war has been raging on the west coast of America between Peru and Bolivia on the pure hand, and Chili on the other. Equador has had all theadvantages of a neutral neighbor, and none the drawbacks, and it has made the best of it, for the trade of its port, Guayaquil, and the trade across the frontier into Peru, have become very lively or account of its being the nearest at hand.

Ecuador is therefore in a state of great prosperity Reador is therefore in a state of great prosperty, and it would have been a great pity if the late revolutionary attempt had succeeded and the President, Don Ignacio de Veitnithilla, who rules the country creditably since 1876, hen upset. Fortunately he and his friends were too vigilant, and the rising specilly suppressed.

Crops vary a good deal in magnitude in the re public, for the heat and moisture are great beneath the equator, and so near important water sheds and the Cordillera. The average yield, of cocoa nt least, is, however, always an abundant one, long periods of drought heing rare, despite the neighborhood of

Ecuador separated from Venezuela and New Granada (now the United States of Colombia) in Granata(now the United States of Colombia) in in 1830, when the great republic of Colombia dissolved because it was too unwieldy, and therefore too easily the prey of "pronunciamientos." The new constitution of Ambato has introduced a slight change in the executive branch, torinstead of a president there are two "designados" to take the place of the president should he die or be disabled, The present first "designado" is Mr. I. Salvador, and the second "designado" Mr. I. Novoa.

The republic measures in extent 26,000 square miles, and has a population of 946,033 souls, without counting 200,000 wild Indians in the virgin The country is divided into eleven pro inces, and there belong to it besides the Galapago: Islands in the Pacific, with an area of 2,900 square miles, but only 60 inhabitants. The capital is Ouito. with 80,000 inhabitants, while Guayaquil has a population of only 20,000.

The revenue in 1876 was \$2,317,000, and the expenditure \$3,360,000; about half of the revenue is derived from customs. As for the latter they amounted for Guayaquil alone to the ensuing gros collections :

1871.....\$1,371,400 1872......1,591,730 1873.....1,672.657 1874......1,442,00 1875......1,047,936

ed to silver coin the total debt of the country is only \$22,938,000.

is only \$22,930,000. The army does not exceed a force of 1,200 men, and the fleet only numbers three small steamers. In 1879 the total import through the port o Guayaquil reached \$7,500,000, and there were exported \$8,684,331 worth of merchandise. The Budget.

leading articles of export in the same year were cocca, 31,534,137 pounds, worth \$6,937,510; qui-nine bark \$691,891 worth; vegetable ivory (tagua) \$573,675; India 1ubber \$145,344; coffee, Panama hides and skins, besides gold to the amount of \$693,598.

The entries at Guayaquil in 1879 were 226 ves sels (including 115 steamers) of a joint tonnage of 215,831, and the departures 221 (inclusive of 115 steamers) of together 216,056 tons. A railway con-nects Yaquachi with the river Chimbo. Equador will of course be very much benefited

by the Panama Canal after the latter is dug, the distance between Guayaquil and Panama being inconsiderable. The forwarding of railway material and coal from the United States and Europe to these important equatorial regions, the most fertile in this hemisphere, will then become a great deal less expensive than it is at present; a system of railways will penetrate into the coffee and cocoa districts, and the republic will then become what it is is destined to be, one of the most opulent countries on the globe, admirably situated and com-manding a most profitable trade. By that time the scheme of some natriots there may be onely thought of again, that of reconstituting the Colombia of old by re-uniting the three common-wealths separated at the time. Prosperity in all these countries may then become so great that po-litical quarrels will be forgotten over it; this at least is to be hoped.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF CALIFORNIA.

The grent wheat field of Colifornia lies in Colusa county, which also contains one of the largest farms in the world. The county comprises a large part of the Sacramento valley, and is 60 miles in length and on the average 45 miles in width. It has an area of about 1,800,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 acres grow wheat. Of this vast track 477,000 acres arc owned by 129 men, an average of 3,697 1/2 acres per capita. One owns 55,900; one, 24,000; one, 20,000; three, 16,000; one, 15,000; three, 14,000; sty, 10,000; one, 8,000; two, 7,000; six, 6,000; three, 5,000; eight, 4,000; five, 3,000; eighteen, 2,000; three, 1,500; thirty-six, 1,000; and twenty-nine, 500. The result has been to debar immigration and choke out tradesmen and mechanics. The largest land owner in Colusa county is Dr. Hugh J. Glenn. His farm contains 55,000 acres, and has a river frontage of 15½ miles, and is inclosed by 150 miles of fence. Wheat is grown on 45,000 acres. The labor force employed is composed of 715 men-225 m seeding and 490 harvesting. Eight hundred horses are required. The yield of wheat from this farm will average 1,000,000 bushels a year. Dr. Glenn commenced life with \$110. With that he purchased an ox team ille with \$110. With that ne purcussed an ox set and crossed the plains to California. He engaged in mining and was successful. In 1850 he returned to Missouri with \$5,000 and bought and drove borses to California and Mesico. He made his first purchase of land in 1867, buying 7,000 acres at \$1.60 per acre, and a short time afterward purchased 7,000 acres more at about the same price. Since then he has been absorbing the land on either side of varying prices. - Exchange.

-THE export of cotton piece goods of all kinds from Great Britain to Brazil during the nine months ending September 30 amounted to 158,580,600 yards, against 176, 799,200 yards in the same pe ol 1880. This is one of the many proofs of the business depression ruling here during the past year.

A shipbuilding firm on the Thames has, the Broad Arrow is informed, undertaken to build on ironcla of novel construction for the Brazilian government, of novel construction for the Brazilian government, under a contract which includes n novel series of penalty clauses. The ship is designed to steam fifteen knots per hour; but if she fails by a quarter of a knot a penalty of £2.000 is to he paid; and so for every quarter of a knot in an assending scale, not every quarter of a knot of an ascending scar, until for a shortcoming of a knot of speed per huar a penalty of £16,000 will have to be paid; while the loss of a knot nud a quarter will involve a fine of £32,000, and if a speed of less than thirteen and a half knots per hour can only be attained a sam a half knots per hour can only be attained a sum equal to one-sixth of the total price of the vessel will be forfeited. If, again, the vessel when launched draws an inch of water more than the draught named in the contract, £1,000 is to be deducted from the price to be paid for the ship, and so on, again, in an ascending scale until a penalty of £25,000 is reached for six inches excess of draught; while one-sixth of the contract price is to be forfeited if the draught exceed 20 ft. 6 in. Penalties are also fixed for excess in coal consumption per indicated need for excess in coar consumption per indicates the horse power per hour on a six hours fill speed trial; the penalties ranging from £2,000 for one-tenth of a pound of coal in excess of the builders' promise, to £32,000 for an excess of five-tenths. Penalties are to be enforced for any deficiency of a promised stability; so that altogether there can be little doubt that the Brazilian government will obtain exactly the kind of ship it has bargained for.—St. James

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American Packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Koyal Mail packet of the 24th, of the month, Contains a summary di news unta review of Brazillan afture alike of the artisks and departure of breight vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of breights and charters, and ill other information necessary to a curred bulgment on Brazillan trade.

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All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Pack numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879 Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS :- 14 Run São Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 23RD, 1881.

The business and publication offices of "The Rio News" will be moved to No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, 1st floor, during the coming week. Thereafter all business connected with this journal should be addressed to that number, or to "Caixa 721, Correio Geral," as before.

With respect to the highly interesting exhibition of national industries now opened in this city, we regret to say that our time has not permitted such an examination as will warrant a report. With a list of some 400 exhibits, widely diversified in character, a liasty examination can not serve the purnose desired. We have no intention to mask our sentiments with regard to industries which have no claim upon public syntpathy-such as those who live by counterleiting foreign productions, or are engaged in making articles of which the various parts are all imported-but at the same time we wish to do full justice to those which are deserving of all credit and encouragement, Many industrial enterprises have sprung up here which are meeting with much success-and deservedly so. Others, perhaps, are erroneously located, but at the same time they are entitled not only to a fair chance but to cordial support.

Thus far this season the health of this city has been exceptionally good. 'The steady improvements in street and house drainage are gradually working their sanitary changes lor the better, and although they are yet far from completion and perfection, there is certainly good reason for congratulation in the benefits already derived from them. With the present season, however, there has thus far heen a conspicuous absence of many of the causes which have heretofore contributed to the development of contagious diseases. The season has been exceptionally cool, and it has rained almost every day for over a month-something like the good old times when the daily shower was quite as regular as the rising and setting of the sun. These constant and heavy rains have rendered the very important service of keeping the streets washed clean, and of preventing an accumulation of refuse which contributes so largely to the development of malaria. The result has been an absence of yellow fever which has not been experienced at this season for many years. With a little exertion and enterprise on the part of our city councilmen it will be possible to put this whole city in a sanitary condition such as it has not known for many years.

The government has at last vouchsafed an explanation of the reasons why six men were recently deported for "conveniences of public order." Unhappily for ourselves, we were mistaken as to the cause. In common with many others, we had labored under the impression that these young men had been writing naughty and scandalous things in the and gleefully dreams of osseous hail-storms defense serves only to intensify it. Before

Corsario, that the libel laws of the country were powerless to punish them, and that the minister of justice and chief of police had resolved to cut the Gordion knot of legal delays and protection by sending them out of the country without the assistance of the courts. We were mistaken. We are solemply informed that these six proscribed altens, this handful of reporters and newsboys, were engaged in a revolutionary plot! Great God! we never dreamed of such a thing! Here we have been literally standing upon a revolutionary mine, filled with dynamite, and treason, and murder, and mpine! The public order has been threatened with riot, this peaceful land with bloodshed, the government with subversion! Even the throne itself is undermined, who knows! The traitor's knife was half drawn from its sheath: the torch of the incendiary was at the doorways of our quiet homes. Nihilism had crept in upon our slumbers, and already threatened us with destruction. We never dreamed of such a thing l 'That these evil plottings should have crept into litazil is a mystery which no one can fathom. The Emperor is not a tyrant, even though he does ride about the streets with a farmidable body guard threatening us with drawn swords. He is peaceful ruler, delighting in the pursuits of peace, and abhorring that which disturbs the fond day dreams of his peace-loving subjects. Sometimes there is talk of war, a military pageant, a naval maneuver, the purchase of an ironclad-but these are no more than accidents in the existence of a quiet people. They are but the terrestrial counterparts of Prentice Mulford's dog fight in heaven. The Emperor loves to visit his schools, and museums, and exhibitions: he loves to encourage the intellectual development of his people, the material development of his country. Against him there can be no revolution! Nothing hut the unreasoning aims of nihilism, the hate of all power and restraint, the morbid love of conspiracy and secret assassination, could exist under so just and peaceful a ruler. And nihilism, then, it must have been ! In this direful plot, whose detection has been so opportunely achieved by our efficient chief of nolice, six dangerous aliens were engaged -and the government throws them overboard as it would an infernal machine. They belonged principally to that most revolutionary and treacherous of nations - the Portuguese. Though young in years, they were old in iniquity-else why should their plottings have caused so fearful a commotion in the department of justice? Their ordinary avocation was that of newspaper writing, but one of them craftily concealed his identity and revolutionary designs by hawking newspapers on the public streets. Who knows how many trains of gunpowder he may not have laid! Brazilians, aket! Your property, your very lives are endanged! That crafty newsboy has entered your places of business, and has crammed every rathole full of dynamite! The chief has sworn it! and the city is full of it! The villain has been caught, but the danger is still in your midst and a chance spark may hoist us into eternity without time even to pay our debts. But these six aliens were not all-for the chief tells us that there were Brazilians also in the plot, Merciful heavens! And they are still at large! The alien nihilist has been sent away from these shores, let us hope, forever; but the domestic nihilist still walks our streets and whispers blood, in our ears! Gore drips from his poinard-like finger nails, and his ragged hair hangs damp and mysterious upon his shoulders! He stands at the door of the cafe to catch the innocent babble of patrician coffeedrinkers; he listens beneath the Globo's bulletin board to learn the jumost beat of the political pulse; he sits in the public parks

and sanguiferous floods l We are protected such bruises and gaping wounds there against the internal machinations of the foreigner, but a home-manufactured vengeance, a national revolutionary plot, still hangs over us, before which even the minister and his chief stand at bay. Let all good citizens free their shaves, pay their tailor hills, and make all due testementary dountions while it is yet time, for the nihilist comes when we know not and even before legislative provisions can be made for his Through the sublime skill of reception. our chief of police, this one great emergency lias been met, but who knows but what men, instead of boys, may take up this broken plot and carry it through to a destructive and lamentable end!

Tug case of the slave girl Monica is still insettled, and is becoming more and more complicated every day. This unhappy girl was admitted to the hospital in Nitherohy on the 1st instant in a terribly mutillated condition. The police authorities were called in, and the girl's deposition was at once taken. Still under the mortal fear of those who had so crnelly punished her, she accused a former master, the Barao da Penha, of the deed. With this deposition in band the editor of the Gazeta da Tarde, Sr. José do Patrocinio, took up the case and denounced the supposed author of this iuhuman cruelty. 'The Barão da Penha, however, proved that he sold the girl some three years since, and that her accusation was false. And then began the laborious process of subdning the wretched girl's fears and extracting a true statement as to the author and cause of her injuries. A very mistaken movement was inaugurated by the Globo in the raising of money by subscription to purchase her freedom so that she might testify without fear of future punishment. Such a step is not only a confession of cowardice and weakness before a slaveholder's wrath, but it is unjust to the girl herself as it will leave her crippled and helpless-should she recover-with a hard necessity of supporting herself. The lightest penalty that can be inflicted upon the author of so hrutal an offense is the ample support of his victim through all her life. Under the spur of newspaper denunciation, originated and led by the Gaseta da Tarde -and unsupported, we regret to say by the Jornal do Commercio and Cruzeiro-the investigations of the police have developed that Monica belongs to Francisco da Silva Mourão, that she was sent to the hospital from his house, that she was always kept under the strictest restraint and was allowed no com munication with anyone outside, and that repeated beatings and cries had been heard by employees about the grounds who were never permitted to enter the house. The poor slave seems to have lived under constant punishment, both at the hands of her master, her mistress, and a small hoy who always accompanied her. What devilish spire prompted these cruckies, we know not; but it is sufficient to know that the girl Monica has been so bruised and cut that she probably can not recover from them. Her head and body were literally covered with scars, sores and wounds. It is alleged that her mistress was the principal author of these wounds, and an assistant gardener says that the punishments were most frequent while the master was absent during the day. And to meet all these sworn statements, and the depositions of physicians to the effect that the injuries are due to violence and wounds, the mistress deposes that Monica's condition is due to syphilis, and refusal to take proper care of berself. And to support this statement, she suddenly disappears when the testimeny becomes too strong against her. The whole affair is so clear a case of savage brutality that so wretched a

be no denial of cruelty. It is probable that the Mouraos never dreamed that the case would be made public, nor would, it have been had it not been for one intrepid man, José do Patrocinio - the editor of the Gazela da Tarde, Himself an offspring of this downtrodden race and an uncompromising foe of slavery and its hateful practices, he had the conrage to publish the crime and denounce the supposed author. And since, when the Barão da Penha refused to accept the reparation offered and prosecuted him for 'injurias -which admits of no defense-Sr. Patrocinio has had the rare courage to refuse the employment of a testa de ferro and to assume all responsibility himself. An example like this should be so branded into the public eonscience that no man hereafter will ever dare to insult a court of justice with a vagabond testa de ferro—a hired substitute for his responsibility. That this case of cruelty has been so far investigated and denounced is a matter for sincere congratulation, and the journalist who has had the nerve to originate and prosecute it is one to whom all honor is due. As to the poor slave girl herself, death will probably end her sufferings, and with it her unhappy servitude. Her wrongs, grievous as they are are not alone the physical injuries from which she is suffering, but they are the degrading, infamous wrongs under which she and her race have so long suffered. And in this respect, the Monrãos are but the instruments of the one great criminal—the institution of slavery itself. Society must bear its share of this guilt of persecution and brutal torture, for the system which it has so zealously nurtured and protected is in its turn the nurse of all these inhuman cruelties, this callous indifference to the sufferings and rights of an enslaved race. As long as slavery endures these crimes will continue to be practiced; and just as long as its influence is predominant the criminals themselves will go unpunished. We do not expect to see the Mouraos suffer punishment for this barbarity-possibly this murder; for their crime is but a fair sample of what is being practiced daily all over this empire and those who know anything about plantation life, know that we speak a burning truth. Until the accursed institution is abolished, and years have claused, there can be no exemption from these terrible crimes, for justice and mercy are not the fruits of so barbarous and so infamous a system.

> THE NEW TARIFF. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. Rio de Janeiro, December 13, 1881.

I have before me the official letter which the board of directors of the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro directed to me on the 9th instant, requesting that I should not promulgate the new costoms tariff and should await the exposition of national industry in order that there may be established the bases for an investigation necessary for determining the industrial state of the country, and, in view of the result of this investigation, for preparing a tariff which will give to the said indu e protection which may be necessary for its dev

In reply it devolves upon me to inform the same association that measures have already been taken for making the investigation sought, to the end of determining the state of our imhistries and which of them, possessing elements for growth, may need an" protection.

This, however, does not hinder the provisional execution of the tariff, seeing that it contains measures beneficial to commerce and to the industries themselves, there remaining to the legislative power, to whose approval the tariff will be submitted, the right to amend it in conformity with the most sairable opinion.

God protect your excellencies,

JOSÉ ANTONIO SARAIVA.

To the President and Secretary of the Associação Commercial.

MEXICO levies a protective duty of \$8 per barrel on imported flour,

LOCAL NOTES.

-The Emperor has appointed Hugh Wilson, Esq. of the Central Bahia railway, a commendador in the Order of the Rose.

-The minister of finance has numinated the fellowing commission to make a minute inquiry into the state of domestic industries with a view determining their need of protection: Dr. Fabio Alexandrino de Carvalho Reis, Assistant Inspecto Alexandre Affonso da Rocha Sattamini, and Confe-rente Honorio Alonso Baptista Franco.

-The Cruseiro ol jects to the minister's new tariff hecause it will prejudice some 30,000 people employed in industrial establishments. But how about the ten millions outside of those establishments? Shall the latter be relieved of some of these tariff burdens, or shall they be compelled to pay more because those industries complain that they can not live under anything less than prohibitive protec

Some of our quick witted contemporaries have just arrived at the conclusion that the sale of Botar just arrived at the conclusion that the sale of Botan-ical Garden stock in this city was to acquire local influence. Well, suppose it was? When it trans-pries that local influence is the only thing which can protect foreign capital against such "stand-and-deliver" arrive, as that of July last, then local influence is a pretty good thing to have! Something like having a watchm in the house to goard the like having a wate

spoons, Wilman:
—The proposals for the purchase of slaves belong-ing to a deceased Portuguese subject, which we have belore noticed, were opened at the Portuguese consulate in this city on the 19th first. And the documents will be officially signed by the Portuguese consu. And Portugal will continue to pose gas an auti-slaveholding nation. And the £3.000,000 sterling paid-to Portugal by Great Britain as com-pensation for renouncing the Brazilian slave trade is forgotton.

forgotton. And elernal justice sleeps!
--Out calleagues are evidently laboring under the impression that Mr. Walter Blaine is the chief of the commission recently sent to the West Coast republies by the United States government. This is reputities by the United States government. This againstake. The head of the commission is William Trecott, Esq., who has already served upon two important missions, that of the Canadian fishery question, and the Chinese treaty. Mr. Trescott is an able jurist, and is a recognized authority in international law. Mr. Blaine is subordinate on this recent mission, as he very properly should be both from his age and inexperience.

-According to a statement of the ex-manager of the Cruscies, that journal has been receiving a subsidy of 1,000\$ per mouth from some secret fund. We hope the statement is untrue, as subsidized patriotism is not a heautiful thing to contemplate. We would prefer to think that all our colleague's effort in behalf of slavery, national industry, public improvements, and ministerial honesty and efficiency, came from the heart-and not from the pocket. And then, too, our colleague is a foreigner--and should keep up that highly desirable reputation of foreign

disinterestedness.

-According to the new theatre regulations, every manager is required to give Iree admission to the five members of the Conservatorio Dramalico, with a right to a permanent choice of seats. What a pndding! And no representation can be given without the consent of the same Conservatorio and the chief And then the license can be withdrawn whenever the representation is considered offensive to morals, to decency, and to religion. That's good! Now let the aforesaid authorities be introduced to some of the little nuisances of the public street, and see if they can delect anything offensive to morals and decency there! There's nothing like consis-

—A little negro girl of 9 years was sent from the Gloria police station to the chiel of police on th 11th inst. with a seriously burned right hand. examination developed the statement that her mis-tress had thrust her hand into a pot of boiling water as a punishment. A humane mistress that! A fair outgrowth of the accursed institution! She resides on the Gloria hill, and the Gazeta de Noticius discreetly ents her pame down to Adelaide. Better had it been Hecate! Bul then, it would seem to be politic to treat all these brutal masters and mises with great consideration, even though their helpless victims should die from their inhuman treal-

-The Rio public is informed through the daily press that Eduardo Arthur, whilom manager of a transitory project for a permanent American exhibi-tion in this city, has taken his departure for New York where he intends to develop commercial rela-tions between the United States and Brazil, on a large scale. Sår Arthur places his services at the disposal of all his friends. We beg to inform our New York friends of Sår. Arthur's coming, and of his beneficent intentions. his beneficent intentions. Down here we are prepar of for a regular commercial landslide. Autoher of ject of Sār. Arthur's visit—though he doesn't say so—is to answer questions about exhibitions in Brazil. It will be a good opportunity for those who have already consigned.

-According to the best estimates the next Cham ber of Deputies will have about 50 conservative

—Si Deus pro me; quis adrersus me? sings victorious Bezerra de Menezes in the 3rd district. We give it up! It's mighty hard on "Deus,"

-The Barão da Cayapó still intends to take his departure for the United States at an early day. He places his services and time wholly at the disposa ol all his friends.

-Edison's representatives in this city have tered a protest against the application of Mauá for an exclusive privilege for the use of electricity for motive power and illuminating purposes

-According to a telegram received on the 14th inst. a torpedo lanch has just been completed for the Brazilian government by Messrs, Varrow & Co., of London. The launch will be shipped in sections.

-The city council has published a by-law prohibting cow-stables in the central parts of the city.

Those now existing must be removed as soon as their licenses expire. This step is deserving of unslinled praise.

-The government by a decree of the 17th inst. opens an extraordinary credit of 40,000\$ in the department of empire to meet the expenses incurred in procuring blanks, books, etc., for the late registry and general elections.

There is a very large number of contested elec-tion cases before the Chamber. It is not at all unlikely that a large part of the impending session will be consumed in the debates over these cases. Both sides used the representatives.

-A question has already arisen as to the best site for the new miversity. As the university itself is only a project as yet, there would seem to be little, or no hurry for the selection of grounds, present site is in the clouds,

-There have been the usual member of rumors as to the intention of Premier Saraiva to resign at the opening of parliament. The latest rumor, how-ever, is that he will not resign, bet will present some important modifications to the emancipation law.

-A petitum has been prescaled to the govern-ment asking for the re-establishment of capital punishment, in view of the increasing number of crimes. The council of state, however,—that anomalous branch of government—has rejected the petition by a vote of five to two.

-The first preparatory session of the new Chamber was held on the 13th ms1., under the presidency of Deputy Martinho Cumpos. There were 14 dep-uties present. The business before this provisional organization is simply that of examining credentials and settling disputed electrons.

-Owing to the recent decision of the minister of finance to put the new tariff revision into effect on the 1st of January, some of the exhibitors at the industrial exposition have resolved not to send their products to Buenos Ayres. That's pure child-ishness. Too much pap has spoiled these children.

-Count Koskull, for many years the Russian ambassador to this court, took his final departure for home on the 15th inst. During his long residence here he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the Brazilian government and people to a high degree, and his withdrawal in universally regretted.

The minister of justice has sent the documents relative to the injuries sustained by William Wither at Carityba, Parana, to the president of that prov-ince, with a request for information. The minister directs that the provincial authorities shall afford all due protection to Mr. Withers and to his property.

-The withdrawing manager of the Cruzeiro has met the prosecution for "inpurias," brought against him by his former colleagues, by offering a testa de ferro. It will be remembered that Sr. Mello made bis statements over his own name, but somehow the law pennits him to offer a substitute for prosecu tion and pumshment.

-Our active contemporary, the Globo, has been u the publication of an illustrated weakly edi-devoted to fashiops and civic virtue. Some in ested friends are suggesting that a windmill should be placed in the background of the title vigoette, but as to that we are undecided. Perhaps the Re-

vista Illustrada can suggest something!

—It is announced that Dr. Ladislåo Netto, dir ector of the Museu Nacional, will leave for Pará on the goth instant with the purpose of visiting the island of Marajó and other localities for the collection of archeological specimens. Dr. Netto expects to fird alundant proofs of the early existence of the Tollecs or Aztees in the Amazon valley.

—The closing exercises of Miss Leslie's school

for girls-known as the Collegio Progresso-took place at the conservatory of music on the evening of the 14th inst. There was a large attendance of the friends and patrons of this most excellent school. and everything passed off successfully. In a very short space of time this institution has won a high standing among the private schools of this city, and its suc ess is but the well-earned reward of its ca-palde and devoted directress and corps of teachers.

The General Assembly opens on the 31st inst.

—Imperial decre No. 8,341, of the 17th inst., rovides for the resuscitation of the extinct larreau of stalistics, and makes it a sub-section in the department of empire.

-The city council proposes to strictly enforce the hy-law forbidding excavations in the public streets during the but season. That is right

-If there is not protection enough to guarantee profits to domestic manufactories, how is it that the Brazil Industrial cotton factory is so good no buvestment that its stock commands a large premium?

THE Mexican correspondent of the Cologne Ga zetic sends home a glowing account of the rapidly increasing prosperity of Mexico. Altera long period of prounciamientos and revolutions a reign of peace or promoamentos and revolutions a reign of peace and tranquillity appears to have set in; and the Mexicans, instead of devolting their energies to destruying one another and devastating the fairest portions of their country, are now seriously engaged, with the assistance of capitalists from the United with the assistance of capitalists from the United States, in developing the resources of their land. Concussions have been granted to two railway com-panies, one of which, the Mexican National Railway Company, is constructing a line from the capital to El Salta, which will place the city of Mexico in direct railway communication with New York, the length of the line being 1,200 miles; while the other com pany, he Mexican Central Railway Company, is constructing a line from the capital ngain to El Paso, with a branch to the Pacific coast, thus establishing direct communication with San Francisco-the gov ernment having bound itself to pay to each com-pany a subsidy of 12,000 dols. for every mile of milway completed. Hundreds of other concessions of every kind have been granted to American capitalists.
Mines which have not been touched for a cen ury are being again worked; haciendas which before not support their proprietors now pay well; cotton mills, sngar lactories, etc., are springing up on all sides; and over 50,000 Indians who before were idle are now employed on the railway works. The revenue of the country has increased, and the government has now been able for three years to pay its officials regularly. The city of Mexico itself is rising up again like a phenix from its ashes. Whole streets are bought up by Americans, pulled down, and rebuilt. Good shops are being opened; and even schools are being established; but, an fortunately, there is a dearth of teachers. Mexico in a word, the correspondent concludes, appears to be in a fair way to regain an hononrable position amongst the nations. -St. James Budget.

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Meteorological observations taken at Bras, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of November 1881, by the

Lompathia Cantarcira e Esgolos.

Lat. 33° 33 58° S.

Long. 46° 36′ 40° W. (Greenwich.)

Height of baronteers 3,936′ fi. above mean sea level.

Do of min gauge: 2,376′ fi. do

do.

Mean pressure a j. n.m. 2,599 inches a j. p.m. 2,7.89′ inches

Menn pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level a j. n.m. 29,095 inches; at 9 p.m. 20.88 inches.

Mean tenno efficience: atem pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr, at mea-level at 9. an. 39,005 inches; at 9. p.m., 9.89 inches. Mean temp. of air at 9. a.m. 68.6°; at 9. p.m., 64.4° Fahr. Mean of max. tem. in shade, 78.8°; do min. in shade 5.30°. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. 55.3° Fahr. Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (4)19.04°. Lewest reading of times. In stands (4)h) 90 4".

Lowest reading of Gress minimum therm. (291d), 41,9° V.

Lowest reading of froit in them in shade (291d), 49,1°.

Mean teath, of does point at 9 a. no. 62,4° at 9 a. no. 61,2° F.

Mean classic force of vapor at 9 a.m., 573 in; at 9 p.m., 547 in

Total raidall forth in tone day (181) 1.40 inch.

Maximum £11 forth in one day (181) 1.40 inch.

Rain fell on 15 days.
Fog on the morning of the 25th.
Dew on the mornings of 20th and 29th, and evenings of 15th, 19th and 22nd.

Dev on the mornings on some many sign and send.

Thinder and highlining on the 1st, 5th, 9th, 14th, 20th and 27th

Lightning seen, but i hunder not heard, on 4th, 8th and 17th.

Thinder heard, but lightning not seen on 8th, 13th, 19th, 20th

and 27th,
mar corona was observed on the 3rd at 8.30 p m.
HENRY B. JOYNER, A.M. I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

(COMMERCIAL

December 23rd, 1881.

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £r. stg.

Yalue of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian

Currency (paper).......
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

but withdrew them after (r a. m., the Banco Commercial then affixing those of

among those of

473 on Paricy
244 % on Paricy
254 % on Paricy
01 London all the banks drew at 21% with the except of the Bank of Braid which kept out of the market. So citizens sold at 11870 and 11870 cash nad at 11820 for 18th inst.

DBH into
Open, 15... The Banco Commercial maintoined the miss of 433
on Paritand 241 %, on Portugal, and the other banks remained without rails. Some small transactions were effected
on London at 745 bank and 25%—21 13[6] private, and on
France at 433 bank paper. Suvereigns sold at 11\$210 for the
one of the control of

and instant.

lee, 16...7 he I'nglish Bunk, Baneo Cemmenial and Paudin Commercio nibateo to-day the rates of London. 20 ½

Paris. 437

Hamburg 540

New York. 2\$500

Pontural. 24 and 46 0 0

| Dec. 17... The rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{on cash}\$.
| Dec. 17... The rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{on London became general to day} is all the branks; the official rates were considered to the branks; the official rate of the branks; the official r .. 540 .. 2\$330--2 350 3 djs ... -2450/0

Fornigal...... —e45%
Small transactions were effected in hank paper at 21% on
London and in private paper at 21% and 21 15116 on London and at 431 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$200 cash.

Dec 19.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks and the market was flat and linedive, some small transactious being effected at 21½ bank and 22%—21 1516 private paper on London and 420—431 private paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 118200 cash.

in some many ago—ag 1 private paper on France. Soverorigins sold at 11-800 cm/sh.

The non-The barks opened to day at 2154 on London, hut
withdrew this i at at 12 of clinck and some transactions were
then efficient in 25/ and 2734, the closing rate being 2154.

Finite paper on London was negotiated at 2154, 2156 and
21716. Sovereigns sold at 13-950 and 11 320 cm/sh.

Due. 21.—This innorning transactions in bank paper on London
were effected at 2154, atterwants at 22154 and then again
st 2154 on head offices, the market closing with an appearance of frameses. Official transec sixed only in the Banco
Commercial writch, after 1 p. m., ndopted those of
2156 on Paris
25470 on Portugal

Private paper on London was passed in the morning at
21716 afterwards at 2154 and 2156, and then at 2137

21716 and 2155. Sovereigns sold at 115370 and 11 470

cmsh.

cash.

Dec. 22.—The market opened to day with the rate of 23 ½, adopted by the Commercial Bank and the New London & Brazillan Bank, their official rates being London ... 2 ½ ½ Paris. ... 448 Humburg. 534 New York. 2 \$ 190 New York ... 2 \$ 190 New Yo

advancing rates, from at 710 to 21% on Louton mat 440 to 443 on France.

The market closed very firm and at the last moment bank paper was obtainable at above official rates.

Dec. 23—The lanks opened to-day with the official rate of 21% on Lundon and the number continues firm with na ups and lendency.

npw and tendency.

—With reference to the recent decline in exchange the Yorund do Cammerch of the 13th inst. makes the following observations: "It is not envy to guess the enase of the depression
which exchange has suffered during the last few days. It is
generally said that there is little money for exchange, large
remittances having been made some time previously; the sales
of roffice is this market and of other products in the north
unter have produced some billt. These facts ordinarily cause
finness in exchange is bits market, lowever, the contrary is
the case. We state the facis without further comments, for the
tukers of bills at low rates have perhaps very good reasons for
it which we ignore, and if they err in their calculations they
will at least goin experience which is worth more than old."

—The Diario Official of Dec. 22 says: The manner in
which it has been sought to explain the fall in exchange,
nutributing it of difficulties of the treasury, has not a shadow
of foundation. To transpillize the, minds of people of good
faith and for the information of commerce, we judge it convenient to say a few works for the purpose of clearing away the
duxt russed by the authors of such a minor.

From the last balance-sheets of the treasury is appears
that our floating dels, represented by notes and by the account current with the Bank of Brazil, does not exceed 34,
-coapos@soc.

Potting wide the sum of (5,000,000,000, which mentyle con-

cooposofoco.

Pruting soide the sum of 16,000,000\$, which interely constitutes anticipated revenue and has to be recovered during the financial year, the remainder corresponds to the large cash balneses which exist in London and the previnces.

All payments being made up to date, and the treasury feeling one enhararsament whatever, it may be said with safety that only in anticipation there have been emitted notes with the

terest of 4 and 41/4 b/2 at 1 year's date.

As the debt, the consolidation of which is necessary, is less As the debt, the consolidation of which is necessary, is less than 24,000,000, the government has not judged in opportune to realize any credit operation for that amount though it is duly authorized to do so, seeing that the product of the ordinary revenue is meating the expenses with the continuation of the unsterial improvements already commenced.

It is reasonable, therefore, to look elsewhere for the cause of the present decline in exchange; it exanon, most certainty, be attributed to the treasury, judges it he pretended that is exciting from the unster his who the power of provoking crises of that nature, which is derisive.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

December 15.

20 Documber 14. 149 000 25 26 26 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 29 20 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28				
20 Documber 14. 149 000 25 26 26 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 29 20 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	40	Navegação Brazileira	255 000	
28 Banco do Brazil hypoth, uotes (156.) 95 % 70	50	Docas D. Pedro II	149 000	20 New York Br
December 14.	218	Banco Predial hyp. n.,	801/2 %	
1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			95 4	Europe.
1			152 000	Dec. 12 Hamburg Gr
10		Macabé e Campos RR	250 000	13 Antwerp, Ha
10				13 Mediterranear
### Application ### Applicat				
Docas Don Pedro I	300		240 000	17 Mediterranea
20 December 15. 32 Banco do Brazil				
December 15. 35 Banco do Brazil Ingrita (nat. sale.) 237 200		Carris Villa Isabel for last day of transfer		Dec. 22 Cape G. Hop
Second S			par	Reccipts show a further
1,1,6,6		•		against 15,560 bg
100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label 1		do		
100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label Carangola RR 100 Carris Villa label 1		Navegação Brazileira	255 000	
Carris Urbanes		Navegação Nacional		,, 6,852
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				We quote, per 10 kilos
27 Carnagola RR. (For last day of transfer) 40 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Ranco Predial hypoth. notes (15c) 92 % 100 cook of Ranco Ra		Integridade Insurance	72 000	Superior
Senior Derechila hyp. notes (rc) 92 % 100		Companie RP		
6. Rance do Brazil hypoth, notes (15c). 92 % 3 do 0 do 955 % 95 % 0 do 955 % 0 do		Leopoldina R.R. for last day of transfer	240 000	Ordinary fi Good second
Nanco do Brazil hypoth, notes (155) 94 97 97 97 98 99 99 99 99				Onlinary so
December 16. See Banko Industrial			9414 %	and on the same and
December 16.		.do	95 %	Prime United States
Fair Good Channel Fair Good Channel Fair Good Channel Fair		do do	951/2 %	
Some Channel R. R.				Fair "
200	-	Caragrala R. R.		Good Channel
200 Baroo Perdial hypoth. notes 24 0 000	100	Sorocabana R.R. for Jan. 31	123 000	
Social Section	20	Leopoldina R. R.	239 000	(f. o. b. ex freight and o
In view of the rem bavardhe advises for part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the quotes of the quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at above quotes of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for miet at a part of the rem bavardhe advises for mie	335	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	81 np	and at par in American g
December 17-			237 000	In view of the renewed
Solitor Soli	r			lavotable advices from
Docard D. Pedro II				quiet at above quotation
200 Carris Villa Isabel 238 ood 238 ood 230 oo	20	Docas D. Pedro II		Flour.—The arrivals
28 Carangola RR. for 26th inst. 1020 co. 26 Sociocabana R. R. for 26th inst. (outs. sale) 100 co. 26 Sociocabana R. R. for 26th inst. (outs. sale) 100 co. 26 Sociocabana R. R. for 26th inst. (outs. sale) 100 co. 26 Carnis Villa Isabel 100 co. 27 Sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 28 Sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 29 Sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 29 Sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 29 Sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 20 Sociocabana R. R. 120 sociocabana R. R. 120 sociocabana R. R. 120 co. 20 Sociocabana R. R. 120 sociocabana R. R.		Carris Villa Isabel	238 000	4,815 half bags per S
20		Carangola R.R. for coth inst	204 000	
6 Sourcabana R.R. for afth inst. fourts. sale) December 19: 8 Ranco Industrial		Leopoldina RR. for last day of transfer		
December 19.		Sorocabana R.R. for 26th inst. (outs. sale)		6,400 ,, (
28 Ranco Industrial			200 000	
100 Carris Villa Isabel 237 on 238 on			237 000	37,000 barrels.
100 Navegação Nacional 190 000 191 Nacional Competer 190 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191	200	Carris Villa Isabel		We quote: Trieste
25 Fidelidade Insarrance 230 000		Vaugantia Varianal		Gallege
193 Marché Campos RR. (outs. sale) 235 oco 246 oco 256 Marché Campos RR. (outs. sale) 257 oco 258 oco 259 oc	25	Fidelidade Insurance		Haxali Dunlop
28 Marché C Campos debeniures do 96 % le Leophdina dehentures do 98 % le Leophdina dehentures do 82 % le Part 100 Ranco Predial hyp. notes do 82 % le Riv. December eo. 12 flanco de Brazil hyp. notes do 82 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Brazil hyp. notes do 88 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Brazil hyp. notes do 88 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Brazil hyp. notes do 93 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. Riv. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. 110 flanco de Riv. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. 120 % le Riv. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de Romano R.R. 120 % le Riv. Chi Nacco de R	52	Brazil Industrial	235 000	O'Dan
60 Leopoldina Aehentures do par Bona Bauco Predial hyp. notes do 82 % December 20. 7000 National Loan of 1888 1,080 000 19 Banco do Commercio 20 de 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00		Macahé e Campos dehenures do	96 °/o	Mc Car
National Loan of 1889. 1,680 oo 1,080		Leopoldina dehentures do	par	Baltime St. Lo
		Planco Predial hyp. notes do	82 %	River I
12 Pauco do Brazil 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1 000 000	Chili Market from
56 Ranco do Commercio and serie. 28 000 23 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 000 230 23		Banco do Brazil	297 000	Lard-The arrivals co
1	50	Banco do Commercio 211d serie	81 000	550 kegs per D. Pe
10		Leopoldina RK		50 ,, Grand The market continues
100 100		do	233 000	445-430 rei
Agrans S. Christorio Agrant Agran				440-445 ,.
Amazon Steam Naviganon ex dividend. 145 com		Carris S. Christovão		
So Banco Predial hyp. n. Sa 2n 25	450	Amazon Steam Navigation ex dividend		
25		Banco Predial hyp. n	82 %	Market quiet at 7\$000
December 23. Which So,965 Ret per X So,965			811/2 %	
which 32,500	r			which were
37.686 feet per M. 37.686 feet per M. 38.000 38.0	500		r 180 non	350,963 feet per J. IV.
48 do end serie 81 ooo do 33,13 f feet per No. 50 Hanco Industrial 228 ooo 330 Carangola RR 201 ooo 30 Carangola RR 201 ooo 201 o	50	Banco do Commercio		432,686 feet per Masco
56 Banco Industrial. 23 600 23 600 24 600 25 6	48'	do and serie		sold on priv
20			238 000	283,151 leet per Wanna which had
25 Macshé C Campos RR 245 000 18/lite Flue — The 25	100	Strocabana R.R. for Jan 37	122 000	The market continues
25 Macshé C Campos RR. 245 000 20 Airis de Cacparava, 366 000 30 Mins de Cacparava, 45 000 30 Integridade Insurance 72 000 30 Mo 145 000 30 Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (15 & Ce) 94/5 % 20 Navegação Brazilcira (outs, sale) 255,000 MARIE REPORT. 1506 000 120,00		Carangoia RR		aged quality.
20 Carris Urbanes 366 coc 3 Mims 4e Cacparar, 45 coc 50 Integridade Insurance 72 coc 50 Annuan restain ravigation 145 coc 50 Annuan restain ravigation 146 coc 50 Dearb D. Pedro II 140 coc 50 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 94% "/n 50 Navegação Brazileira (6088, vale) 255,000 10 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 11 Marca de Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 12 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 13 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 14 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 15 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 16 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 17 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 18 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 19 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 19 Marca do Brazil hypoth. notes (15 & (c) 10 Marca do Brazil h		11 14: 0 PP	245 000	120,045 feet per A . 7
50 Integridade Insurance		Macahe e Campos RK	466	which hard
Amazon stealin naviçation		Carris Urbanos		
25 Decas D. Pedro II	9	Carris Urbanos	45 000	
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20 Navegação Brazileira (oues. sale)	9 50 400 50.	Carris Urbanos	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000	We quote 105-110 re Swedish Pine -The 181 dozen per Bore from
ILURKET REPORT. per B'interest from	9 50 400 50. 25 300	Carris Urbanos Minas de Caçapava, Integridade Insumnce Amazun steain navigation //do Docas D. Pedro II. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (15 & (c)	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n	We quote 105-110 re Swedish Pine -The
The market contin	9 50 400 50. 25 300	Carris Urbanos Minas de Caçapava, Integridade Insumnce Amazun steain navigation //do Docas D. Pedro II. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (15 & (c)	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n	We quote 105—110 re Stredish Pine —The 781 dozen per Bore from which bad be Good Westerwick car dozen.
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	9 50 400 50. 25 300	Carris Urbanos Minas de Cacpapara, Integridade Insurance Andron stearin novigation do Docas D. Pedro II. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (15 & Ce) Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n 255,000	We quote 105—110 re Sweetsh Pine —The 78: dozen per Bore from which had be Good Westerwick car dozen. Sprince Pine.—The s per Winaward from St The market continues
15.Aports.	9 50 400 50. 25 300	Carris Urbanes Minas de Cacpapara, Integridade Insurance Amazon stean navigation Andon Stean Navigation ADcen D. Pedro II. Doen D. Pedro II. Navegação Brazileira (ous. sale)	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n 255,000	We quote 105—110 re 781 dozen per Bore from 781 dozen per Bore from Which had be Good Westerwick cardozen. Spruce Pine.—The e per Winaward from St The market continues We quote nominally 3
Coffee During the period under review, since our venove on We quote 8\$500-	9 50 400 50, 25 300 20	Carris Urbanes Minas de Cacpapara, Integridade Insurance Amuzon stean navigation And Decas D. Pedro II Banco do Razil hypoth, notes (15 & ce) Navegação Brazileira (outs, sale) 11.3 RNET REPORT, Rio de Juneiro, Dec. 250 Exports.	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n 255,000	We quote 105—110r Streetish Pure —The 781 dozen per Bore from which had be Good Westerwick dozen. Spruce Pine.—The per Il lituraward from St The market continues We quote nominally a Resin.—There is no We quote 88500—586
	9 50 400 50. 25 300	Carris Urbanos Minas de Caçapava, Integridade Insumnce Amazun steain navigation //do Docas D. Pedro II. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (15 & (c)	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n	We quote 105—110 Streedish Pine —TJ 181 dozen per Bore fro which bad Good Westerwick (
We onte 85 soo	9 50 400 50, 25 300 20	Carris Urbanes Minas de Cacpapara, Integridade Insurance Amuzon stean navigation And Decas D. Pedro II Banco do Razil hypoth, notes (15 & ce) Navegação Brazileira (outs, sale) 11.3 RNET REPORT, Rio de Juneiro, Dec. 250 Exports.	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 140 000 94½ "/n 255,000	We quote 105—110 r Sweedish Pine—Th 781 dozen per Bore fine which had b Good Westerwick or dozen. Spruce Pine.—The per Il inavand from S The market continues We quote nominally Ressin.—There is no
he sub-instant currency prices here remained stationary with No arrivals.	9 50 400 50. 23 300 20	Carris Urbanes Minas de Cacpapara, Integridade Insurance Amazon stean navigation Doeas D. Doe	45 000 72 000 145 000 146 000 94½ "/n 255,000	We quote 105—110 n Stredtkh Pine—The 781 dozen per Bore from which bad be Good Westerwick en dozen. Sprine Pine—The per Winaward from St The market continues We quote nominally Resin.—There is no We quote 8\$500—556

Coffice—During the period under review, since our report on the 14th instant, turnersy prices here remained stationary with the exception of three of superior which, these grades being in small demand, declined 200 reis per 10 kilos. During the last few days however dealers raised their prices for all the other grades 50 reis per 10 kilos. Encouraged by the fall in exchange, though evidently but temporary, and by the decrease in receipts, caused undoubtedly only by the heavy falls of rain, exporters have been operating freely and a large amount of business has been transacted, chiefly for the United States.

The total sales since the 14th inst. amount to 134,453 lags. The sterling cost of cofflex todday, at the exchange of 21/fc, shows a decline of 290 d. per cut. for superior, 4d per cwt. for good, 4d per cwt. for medium, and 2d per cwt. for the lowest grades, as will be seen from our quotations below.

I ne clearance	nave	necii.	
United States:			

grades, as will be seen from our quotations below. The clearances have been: United States:	Indian Corn.—Arrivals: 500 bags per Savoie from River Plate 2,529 Congo from do
Dec. 10 Balsmore Brilk Campantro	1,528 The market continues firm at 4\$000—4\$900 per bag Centent—There is no change in the market. We qu Centent—There is no change in the market. We qu English 7\$500—8\$600 German 6 500—6 800 French 7 500—8 000 Arrivals:

ine ki	,
20 New Orleans Nor bk Kongsbyrd 5,000 20 New York Brigin Genoa 9,565	
21 Sayannah Nor ing <i>Hazard</i>	,
Europe.	
Dec. 12 Hamburg Gr str Montevideo & 3,602 Santos 6,106	, '
12 Southampton, Antwerp Br str Trent 3,439	
13 Antwerp, Hamburg Gr sir Hannever 12,970	
13 Mediterranean It sir Sud America 5,-60	
14 Ikudeanx, Marseilles Fr str Congo 1,873	tai
17 Trieste Dan bgn Harriet 3,614	
17 Mediterranean It str Maria 8,003	
20 Hamburg Gr str Hamburg [\$ 5855 Santos 5,097	
Elsewhere:	
Nec. 22 Cape G. Hope Gr lng Johannes 3.450 Reccipts show a further decline, the average since 1st instanteing 9,455 bags per day	
against 15,560 bgs in same per. Dec. 1880	
,, 9.907 ,, ,, 1979	
, 11,264 ,, ,, 1378	
, 5,869 , , 187,7	
,, 6,852 ,, ,, 1376	
We quote, per 10 kilos;	
Washed nominal	
Superior 4 600 — 4 800 Good first 4 300 — 4 330	
Regular first 3 800 - 3 950	
Ordinary first 3 400 3 600	
Ordinary second 2 430 2 700	
nd on this basis enrgues may be quoted;	
piokilos per cwt per th.	
rime United States 4,800 5075 10.95 cts	
ood , 4,350= 46/3 10.04 ,	
air to good ,, 4.15°= 44/5 '9.63 ,,	
air " 4,050 ₂₀ 4376 9.43 "	
lood Channel 3,700= 1 73 8.72 .,	
air ,, 3,500 _{mm} 38'5 8.31 ,,	l '
ow ,, 2,950= 33/4 7.19	pe:
. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange at 1/4 in sterling	
nd at par In American gold.)	
Stock is estimated to-day at 210,000 bags.	Ьп
In view of the renewed firmness in exchange and the an-	l ""
votable advices from consuming centres, the market closes	
niet at above quotations.	
Imports.	=

Imperez.
consist of
Savoir from River Plate
Galicia from Chile
Cong from River Plate
D. Padro I from Baltimore
Gamatid from Richmond.
considerable, reaching the figure of 34stock in first hands to-day is reduced to

Trieste	23\$000
Gallego	21 750-22 000
Haxali	21 750-22 000
Dunlop	21 750 22 000
O'Dance	20 75021 000
Mc Cance	20 750-21 000
Baltimo e	21 500-22 000
St. Louis	20 500-21 000
River Plate	20 500
Chili	17 250-18 000

consist of Pedro 11 from Baltimore naliel from Richmond. s firm at

is per lb. for ., ,, ,, Jenkins ., ,, ,, New York 6,200 cases per A. J. Pettengill from

10---7\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant. rivals consist of 7 Swith, from Brunswick

e sold hefore arrival at 44\$000;
from St. Mary
re sold at 43\$000;
ott from Fernandina

ivate terms: ie T. Bell from Pensagola i been sold before arrival. ss firm at 44\$000 per dozen fur andan-

privals consist of

Pettengill from New York
re been sold on private terms,
applied and quiet,
reis per foot nominally,
he arrivals have been

e arrivals have been a Westerwick een sold before arrival. rgoes continue to he worth 41\$500 per

arrivals consist of one cargo Canadian St. John, on order for dealer's account. Steady with a fair demand. Space—385-200 per dozen. change in the narket coo per barrel.

No arrivas.

**Turpentime...*No stocks in first lands

**Sales from second hands continue to be effected at 600...630

**Resis per kilo.

No arrivals.

47 bales per Maskelyne from Buenos Ayres 682 "Our Annie from Buenos Ayres Hay .- Arrivals:

47 hales per Maskelyne from Buenos Ayres

69a , Our Annie from Rewario

375 , Criccutt Castle from do

389 , Henry C. Buckman from do

28 , Manuela from do

599 , Henreh from do

The market continues firm at 71—73 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Renn.—Anivales (600 lags per Congo from River Plate.)

Market quiet at #\$80—35000 per hag.

quore:

Coals.—Arrivals:

373 tons per Ceres from Caráff

2148 ... Langrigg Hall from do. ▼

In the absence of sales prices coatinue nominal.

Culfals.—The arrivals consist of two cargoes Canadian, vir.
2,352 tits ber Detwer from Caspé,
215 cases per Corrientes from Hamburg

The consumption continues good and rentil prices are moismised at at 8500—85 too 125 cases per Datus from Southampton.

120 cases per Alma from Hamburg

630 cases, 25 larrels per Cerrientes from do
175 cases per Dibra from Liverpool

We quote:

Bass (blens & Bell) 7500—7500

Bass (Ihlera & Bell) 78500—78700
Tennest 4 500—7 000
Guiness' Stoat 7 200—7 000
German, Carl-here 7 250—7 350
de Cavallo 7 000—7 100
do sandry brands 5 000—5 500
Intter.—Arrivals: 45 cases, per Answers from Marseilles.

1,172 cases, 100 ba rele per Itani IV from Have
150 cases per I'tterio C. from Genon
We quote:

PORT OF SANTOS. December and +881 Coffee.-Market firm at 4\$000-4\$200 per 10 kilos for su ntiors.

Receipts last week averaged 7,490 bags per day,
Stock is estimated to-day nt 150,000 bags.

—The November receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernam
uno were as follows: 1881 1880 1880 308,836

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF PORRIGH PROSESS.

DECEMBER 14.

CARDIFF-Gr bk Cerez; 983 burs; Socken; 53 ds; coal to order

— The bk Lengrife; fid1; 1,756 tons; Williams; 42 ds; coal
Norton Megne & Co.

Barttuore—Am bk Dom Pedre II; 385 tons; Caffier; 53 ds
finer and lard in F. Clemente & Co.

Paysands—Sp snit; Reroft; 104 tons; Malvaren; 32 ds; Jerket
beef to Souta Irmão & Co.

DEC. 15.

B. Avres-Br lug Our Annie; 394 tons; Gauthier; 14 ds; to

order.

Orontro.-Port ble Vacco da Gazna; 550 tons; Sampaio; 39 de sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

DEC. 16.

Hambite.-Gr lug Alona; 378 tons; Krager; 49 de; sundries to Brandes & Co. Brandes & Co.

RICHMONN—Am bk Gamallel, 566 tons; Ambony; 42 ds; float and lard to F. Clemente & Co.

Gaspu via Brhix—Br bgn. Darwn, 154 tons; Ressont; 48 ds codfish to E. Johnston & Co.

GASEE-Br hgn Zingara; 174 tons; Lebrecq; 45 ds; codfish to Salgado Zenba & Co.

ANTWERP--Gr bgn Anna: 173 tons: Laarman; 70 ds; sundrie to Gustavo Theisen & Co. BRINSWICK—Br bga Rosella Smith; 508 tons; Penfield; 67 ds pine to order.

WRSTERWICK—Sw blc Roses TERWICK -Sw bk Bore; 332 tons; Sodergust; 69 ds; pin order.

St. MARYS...Br bk J. W., 317 tons; Williams; 61 ds; pine t F. Clemente & Co. SALT ISLAND-Nor bk Erula; 283 tons; Salves; 26 ds; salt t C. W. Gross & Co. ROSARIO-Br bg Creccietti Custle; 217 tons; Morris; 26 de Itay to S. Hime & Zenha.

Hay to 3. Itime & Zenha.

— Am bgn Henry C. Bucknam; 428 tons; Harnington, 20 ds. hay to order.

ITAJAHY—Cry t Rio Negro; 58 tons; Petersen; 8 ds; wood; to Lima Junior & Queiroz.

DEC 17.

Sr. John, N.R.—Brbk Windward; 656 tons; Capp. 53 depine to Wenceslao Guinarães & Co.

DEC. 18.

Rosarto—Br bk Hawk: 36: tons: Anderson: 20 ds; hay losé Arijon.

PORTO ALBGER--Port bgn Carmeire 1; 165 tons; Figueirede 40 ds; sundries to Carmeiro & Irmão.

DEC. 19. B. AVRS-Sp bgn Roger de Flor; 174 1405; Alsina; 27 di jerked beef to A. Wagner.

SALTO-Sp bgn Foven Gabriel, 201 tons; Bertran; 26 ds jerked beef to Soura Irmão & Co.

jerked beel to Soura Trmão & Co.

DEC. 20.

FERNANHNA--Am lng diascott; 625 tous; Enchley; pine order.

order.

N. Youx.—Am bgm 4. 7. Pettingfili, 432 tons; Dewey; 62 ds sindiffet to Mouteiro Hime & Co.,

Persuscola.—Am bk Namie T. Bali, 343 tons; Filts: 73 de piace to order.

Movrewinton.—Ge bg Orient. 226 tons; Stahl; 37 ds; Jerke-heef to Soura Irmão & Co.

DEC. 21 GENOA via Rio Grande—It Ing Villario C: 239 toos: Gia ette: 133 ds (18 ds trom Rio Grande) sundries to E. Crest & Co. ROSARIO-Sp bg Mannela; 190 tons; Boman; 28 ds; hay S. Hime & Zenha.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS,
DECEMBER 13.
ARACAJU—Port ling Alvee; job tons Conceição; sundries,
DEC 14.
OPORTO—Port ling Tentativa; 249 tons; Magalhiee undries
PERAMENCO—Pill ling Alfori; 200 tons; Roldar, ball
McRon-Pir lin Gira Affori; 200 tons; Iolian; Ioliani,
DEC 1.

MACRIG-Br hk. Glea. Afton; 200 tohs; Jones: ballast. DEC. 15.

BACTSHORE—Am bk. Gry. Engle: 449 tons; Tohey; coffee. LOTA, Chile—Gr schr Anne; 317 tons; Mohdish; ballast YALYARAKSO—Am shp. Cutwater: 1, 102 tons; Nicoli ballast AAACAJD—Br bgm. Fronk Emmeth. 117 tons; Drew; ballast DEC. 16.

CALCUTTA-Am shp Alice D. Cooper; 1,363 tons; Humphre ballast. BALTINORR—Br bk Campanern: 274 tons: Walker; coffee,
Baltinorra, Cal —Br bk Dalhamar; 987 tons: Davids; bt.

—Br bk Minnie Brown: 1,385 tons: Richards; ballast.

NOSTHERN PORTS---Nor byn Rash; 192 tons; Svendsedn; bl't.

DEC. 17.

PRENABILICO.--Port bk Assacson; 369 tons; Fernandes; sund,

DEC. 18.

HABITUN ROUS---Ib bk Assacson; 264 tons; Tarner; coffee,

Pannasinuco.--Port by Fonder do Mendege; 291 tons; Silva;

sundike.

PRINKANDUCO—Fort by Vender do Mondego; 271 tons; Salva; sundises.

DEC. 19.

SALT INAND—Port shp Marienna VA. 1.481 tons; Santons bt. ARACAJI—Br bgm Century; 183 tons; Le Conteur, ballast.

DEC. 20.

VALENARIO—Am shp J. B. Lincolu; 1,843 tons; White; bt. PREKANDEGO—Port bk Chaudina; 394 tons; Cortex; sundises.

DEC. 20.

TRIESTS—Dan bgm Harried: 5, Tackson; 497 tons; Bacon; Coffee.

BLATIMORE—Am lug Harried: 5, Tackson; 497 tons; Bacon; Coffee.

coffee.
N. Orleans...Nor bk Kangsbyrd; 264 tons; blichaelsen; coft.
N. York...-Br bgn Genea; 469 tons; Priest; coffee
Antonina...Br bg Rewland Evans; 208 tons; Evans; sund's.

-The hg. Peeriess, from Liverpool for Rosario, put into Holyhead on Nov. 14 to land a man hurt on board.

-The hk. Mersey, Niejahr, from London for Rio de Jan-eiro, general cargo, which was towed into Plymouth on Nev 2, has been docked for further survey.

—The Br. bk. Hunber, Thomas, trom Cardiff for Rio de Janeiru, coals, previously reported as put into Queenstown on Nov. 6 with loss of main and mizen topmists and other damages, has been towed into dockyard.

FREIGITS:

Steamers ;	Sailing-Vessels:
London 50 Liverpool 50 Antwerp. 40 Hamburg 40t Have fr. 50 Bordeaux fr. 50 Marseilles fr. 70 New York 50 octs.	Channel f. 0

FOREIGN SAILING PESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 21, 1881.

Ш					
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	. WHERE	CONSIGNER
ı			·	 	
4	AMERICAN Ing Geo. Peabody lik Blanche How lik J. Lihby bgu S. V. Merrick shp Thomas Lord bga Heranan lik D. Pedro II bk Gemailel bga Henry C. B. lug Mascott bgn A J. Petten! lik Naume T. Bell AUSTRIAN	404	Dec	Baltimore	Phipps Bros. & Co. McCulloch Beech'r & F. Clemente & Co. McCulloch Br'' & Co. B. F. da Costa e S'a Backleuser M. & Co. F. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. To order Contend of the Co. To order Monteiro Hime & Co. To order
,	bk Blanche How	566	,,	New York	McCulloch Beech'r&
1	bk H. J. Lihby	621	" ;	New York	F. Clemente & Co
d	shn'Thomas Lord	1315	" 3	Boston	B. F. da Costa e S'o
п	bga Herman	448	,, 8	Rosario	Backheuser M. &Co
И	bk D. Pedro II	489 560	,, 14	Richmond.	F. Clemente & Co
9	bga Henry C. B.	428	,, 16	Rosario	To order
.	lng Mascott	025	,, 20	New York	Nontaine Him R. C.
1	bk Nanne T. Bell	343	,, 20	Pensacola, .	To order
Ш	AUSTRIAN bk Sospir	206	n	Troponi	F Court D O
٥	DK SOSPIT	. 39°	VICE 29	t tapam	E. Cresta & Co.
ı	BRITISH				
r	bk Anne Cheshy	388	Nov ve	Liverpool.	P S Nicholson &C-
;	hp VictoriaCross	669	,, 10	Portland	For repairs
ij	bk British Princes	1346	11 13	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.
a	shp Anglo India.	1594	1, 2	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co
s	bk Maxwell	971	,, 2	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
	bgn Maria Georg	98	11 27	New Carlist	To order
9	bk Baduro	979	Dec	Swansea	Royal Mail
N	bk Drumadoon	865	"	Cardie	Dom Peder 11 D D
e	lug Elizabeth 'f'r	261	,, ,	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus
0	bk C of Kintore	737	" 4	Rosorio	is. Cresta & Co. To order. To order. S. Sichololon & Co. S. Sichololon & Co. D. Pedro II R.R. Wilson, Sons & Co. Ricon, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. To order. To order. To order & Co. To order. S. Nicolson & Co. Soncher Hime & Co. Sancher Hime & Co.
	bk Fleetwing	349	"	Hernosaad.	To order
0	hg Hebe	236	,, 10	Gaspe	P.S.Nicolson & Co
	he Cur Annie.	364	,, I	B. Avres	To order
5;	bgn Dawn	154	,, 10	Gaspe	E. Johnston & Co.
: 1	bgn Zingara	50B	"	Brunewick	Salgado Zenha & Co
1	bk J. W	517	,, 1	St. Marys.	F. Clemente & Co.
o	bg Creccietti Ca	606	,, 1	Rosario	Sanchez Hime & Ze'
	bk Hawk	361	18	Rosario	Iosé Ariion
	DANISIT			h	D I AM
ï	bgn Ane Joanne	106	Nov. 2	i.ivernool	L. More & Co.
ш	bgn H J. Bangoe	136	,, 24	B. Ayres	A. Wagner,
0	ag Marie	190	,, 2,	Marseilles.,	Herla Cotrim & Co
	GERMAN				
э;	bgn Johannes	260	Oct. 2	Paysandú.	F. de Figueiredo&C
П	lik Ceres	288	Dec 1	Cardiff	To order
5;	ing Alona	378	p 15	Hambarg.	Brandes & Co
٠,	bg Orient	220	1, 2	Mont video	F. de Figueiredo&C T oorder To order Brandes & Co Gustav Theisen &C Sonza Ir'o & Rocha
5;	TALIAN C		D	C	E Cresta & Co
	NORWEGIAN	239	Dec 2	tienoa	E. Cresta & Co
	bk Framfart	399	Nov-1	Cadiz	J. da Rocha e Sou
0	hon Favorit	282	10 11	Soderhamn	To order
5;	lug Hazard	353	1, 2	Trieste	C. W. Gross & Co
	bg Orient TALIAN lug Vittorio C NORWEGIAN bk Framfart ht Primus bgu Favorit lug Hazard bk Petra bk Ernta	282	Dec .	Sunderland	A. Wagner.
\$;			1	- An Farallu	J. da Rocha e Seu Karl Valais & Co To order C. W. Gross & Co A. Wagner. C. W. Gross & Co
d	hg Penita	247	Nov	Sundsyall	C. W. Gross & Co C. W. Gross & Co To order. C. W. Gross & Co To order. A L. Gomes Lima To order
**	hg Pepita lug F Withelmine	212	,, 10	Hernosund	C. W. Gross & Co
ij	bgn Charlotta	190	1, 2	Cadiz	To order.
1-	bk Axel	359	1, 2	Lishon	To order.
2	bgn Charlotta bgn Vigilant bk Axel bg G'g O Neill bk Bore	230	Dec	Gadiz	A L. Gomes Lima
0	ng note	352	', I	westerwick	10 order
•	SPANISH			0 0	N. Hime & Zenha To order S. Hime & Zenha To order S. Hime & Zenha Freinas & Miranda A. Wagner. Son Irmão & Rocha J. Romaguera. Sonza Irmão & Co. Hime Zenha & Silv Frias Prothers & Co. Sonza Irmão & Co. S. Hime & Zenha
	by Ioven Are	185	NOV.	Paysandi	B. Hime & Zenha
	bg Barcelo	182	,, 1	Concordin.	S. Hime & Zenha
	bgn Jaimito	263	" 1	6 R As rec	Freitas & Miranda
jj	bgn Indio	100	*, 1	Paysandú.	Sza Irmão & Rocha
ı	hgn Victoria	143	H 1	B. Ayres	I. Romagnera.
	bgn Julito	184	,, 2	Concordia,	Hime Zenha & Silv
٠	ogn Triumpho .	153	Dec	San Nicolas	Frias Brothers & Co
L.	smk Europa	104	."	Paysandá	Soura Irmão & Co.
	bgn Roger de Flo	174	,, 1	R. Ayres.	Alexandre Wagner
ij	by Manuela	201	" 19	Rossio	Soura irmão & Co
ø	ob Manusia	.,,0	" 2		o. 11me & Zenha
ij	PORTUGUESE		001 -	Sal. 1-1	M. de Oliveira & C Amaral & Silva Me ades d'Oliveira& To order Monteiro Braga & Is
ĭ	bgn Oceano	207	Nov.	Macáo	Amaral & Silve
ı	bgn Barca do La'	221	"	Oporto	Meades d'Oliveira&
7:	bk T. de Gava	471	" 1	Operto	To order
	hk Africa	618	., 2	Oporto	Monteiro Braes & le

GOVERNMENT RONDS

BMISSION	CIRCULATION	DRNOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,069,100\$000	335:397,100\$000	General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,000\$000 800 000 600 000 500 000 400 000 200 000	1,0 \$000 1,085 000
2,151,600 000	1,999,400 000	. n n n	5 ⁰ / ₀₋	1,000 000 600 000 400 000	84 %
7,489,500 000 2,722,600 000 21,600,000 000 8,400,000 000	5,267,000 000 2,722,600 000 16,582,000 000 7,300,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro . National Loan of 1868, gold	4 .070 6 º/o	1,000 000 600 000 500 000 200 000 1,000 000 500 000	103 °/,,
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000 500 000	116 "/",

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

				A. A	TODLIC CC	JMPAN	IES		
CAPITA	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	KRSHRVE PUR	LAST QUOTA-	LAST	DIVIDEND
		.1			BANKS	'		7.11	PAID
31,000,00 8,000,00	165,0	00 4	All 200	* Al		8,754,21319	81 297 100	10\$000	Tul o
12,000,00	0 60.00	10 25 0	100 200	AI	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rin de Janeiro Knylish (limited)	· 2,118,913 u	83 280 50	0 500	
6,000,00	00 50,00	00 i	All 620	6 10	Kinglish (limited) Industrial e Mercantil	1,102,841 8	57 240 00s	9 000	July 18
6,000,00	0 30,00	30 ž		Al	Industrial e Mercantil.	575,1100 0	20 135 000	12 Slt	Inn ve
4,000,000	20,00					- 220.411 2	50 220 00		July 18
£ 1,000,00	00 I 50.00	100	11 6 20	£ 10	New London and Brazilian	12,375 3	36 152 001	5 000	JUIV 18.
12,000,00	\$ 60,00	15,0	200	2003	Hanco do Commercio	£ 165,0	00	17 8	Oct 18
				4	RAILWAYS	517,253 0	13 225 Occ	9 000	July 18
7,500,000	5,no		N 200	All	Petropolis	83,730 4	70 178 000	8 000	7.1
7,500,000	3/150	14,3	200	250	Petrópolis Maculté e Campos do do debentures Paulista	193,795 11	28 245 000 96 "/ ₀	8 000	July 18
15,000,000	75,00	25,0	00 200	All	Paulista	1 . .	96 "%	616 0/0	interest
4,000,000	20,00	00 A	1 200	. All	Sorocairum	318'90t 30	220 000	8" "/,,	June 188
_		1	-	6 50	do delientures	_	130 000	60.	
2,400,000	12,00	00 A	11 2110	1005	do do	-	90 073 84 0/0	6 31.	interest
-,,,,,,,,	-	1	-	2002	do preferred ob	81,320 27	9 233 000	2 000	July. 188
2,000,000	10,00	10 A	1 200	. A II		-	200 Orvi	81/2 0/0	interest
600,000	3,30	0 A		AR	Campos a S. Sebastiño. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeira. do do with right to subsid. slts. do do subsidiary shares. Huija Valenciaus		25 900 Nam.		
10,665,000	53.32	5 30,00	500	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.	_	160 000		
_		1 =			do do with right to subsid. shs.	-	160 000		July 188
800,000	4,00	0 A	1 200	All	União Valenciana	-	15 500		=
						34,600 00	o Nout.	616010	Feb. 188
4,000,000	10,00	0 16,50 0 A	n 200\$] 700	All	S Christovin. Botanical Garden S. Paulo	183.493 95	0 280 200		
700,000	7.00	o A	1 100	100\$	Botanigal Garden	-	€61	13 000	July. 188
1,200,000	6,00	o Ai	1 200	All	Pernambito	18,795 18	8 120 000	5 000	July. 188
540,000 800,000	2,70	ıl Al	1 200	All	Pelotas	16,135 45	1 135 000	5 000 8 000	July. 188
800,000	6,000	3,00		All	S. Paulo. Pernanthico Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão.		10 505		
2,000,000	10,000	3,500 A	200	All	Portii Alegre	20,000 00		5 000	July 188
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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, 19	Congo Fr Douro Br Maria It Corrientes Gr Teniers Br Dacia Br Henry IV Fr Hamburg Gr Dibers Br	Hamburg* 27d River Plate 5 Loudon* 30 Havre* 32 River Plate* 5	Messageries Mar Royal Mail Fiorita & T. Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C Wilson Sons & Co A. Leuba & Co Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
,, 13 ,, 24 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, 19 ,, 19 ,, 19	Montevideo, Gr Sud America, It Hannover Gr Congo Fr Dalton, Br Napier, Br Douro Br Temiers Blg Corrientes Gr Dacia Br Maria It Hamburg Gr	Hamburg* Genoa* Brenien* Bordeaux New York* New York Santos South'ton* Santos Callao Genoa* Hamburg	Coffee do do do do do Sundries Sundries Sundries Cable Coffee

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- 1882 .

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The difficulty of winning and holding such a position will be fully recognized by all who have undertaken to compile Brazilian commercial statisties, or to summarize Brazilian political and commercial news for an English-reading public. The repeated failures in years past, and the defective character of even the most successful of English journals, is ample proof of this. That "The News" has succeeded so well is not owing to any decrease in the number and character of these difficulties. but rather to the policy pursued of dealing with all questions frankly and impartially.

In the year now approaching "The News" will continue the same policy. As a commercial newspaper it will aim to give its readers a full and correct report of the markets and to keep them accurately informed in all matters affecting commercial and financial transactions. In this sense it will consider it a duty to encourage every enterprise or influence which will tend to extend and strengthen commerce and investment; and to criticise and condemn every act, or proposition, or influence which may have a contrary tendency.

In Brazilian industrial affairs, which are to occupy so large a part of public attention within the entry so surge a part or panne attenues are next few years, "The News" will offer its hearty support to every legitimate effort for their development, but will support none which can only be built up at the expense or neglect of all others.

The strenuous efforts now making to impose a more stringent tariff policy upon the country, to the great injury of the smaller and unprotected industries, to the embarassment of the national treasury, and to the unavoidable and extreme cost of the consuming classes, is a matter which deserves special attention. To this subject, although it may he claimed as a question of domestic concern, "The News" will devote its constant attention, as an influence inimical to commerce and prejudicial to the best and most permanent development of this country.

In the question of abolition "The News" will still use its influence in favor of the carliest possible emancipation of the slaves. An institution so demoralizing and hurtful in its direct influence upon the dominant classes and so wasteful and imperfect an instrument of labor, can not be otherwise than an economic evil of the greatest nagnitude. Every moral and material interest of the country—aside from the natural rights of the blacks themselves—demands the early substitution of this barbarous and destructive system by that of free labor. In advocating this measure "The News" will have no other purpose than that of aiding the Brazilian people in ridding themselves of a malign influence and in securing something influ-itely better and more progressive in its place.

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